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10	Attorneys for Defendant	•
11	IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF ARIZONA	
12	IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF YAVAPAI	
13	STATE OF ARIZONA) No. P1300CR20081339
14	Plaintiff,	Division 6
15	vs.	DEFENDANT'S MOTION IN
16	STEVEN CARROLL DEMOCKER,) LIMINE RE: DNA-RELATED) TESTIMONY
17	Defendant.	(Oral Argument Requested)
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19		,
20	Defendant Steven C. DeMocker moves in limine for the exclusion of testimony	
21	with respect to blood and other biological evidence that could mischaracterize the	
22	evidence and misinform the jury at the time of trial. This motion is based upon the	
23	following Memorandum of Points and Authorities.	
24	MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES	
25	We file this motion today in anticipation of oral arguments on motions in limine	
26	scheduled for January 12-15, 2010. This motion relates to testimony that the State may	
27	wish to offer at trial with respect to the inferences and conclusions to be drawn from	
28	_	

blood and other biological evidence. This motion, while necessary in light of the scheduled hearings on motions in limine, and in light of the approaching trial date, is in some respects premature. As this Court knows, the State has recently advised that it intends to examine at least 14 items of physical evidence for the presence of testable DNA. Although the Court has now ordered on several occasions that information with respect to these examinations be provided forthwith, as of this date we have only partial information. The information provided to the defense in the last few weeks suggests that additional testing may be underway with respect to garments worn by the victim, and numerous other objects found in and around the crime scene. The Court has ordered that the County Attorney inform the defense in advance of any additional proposed testing, but the prosecution has yet to provide additional information beyond its statements in open court that 14 items are being set aside to be tested. As to one item (the tank top that has been discussed in court on several occasions), the State has advised that its present intention is to send that item to the laboratory used in this case by the defense (Chromosomal Laboratories) and to have a representative from one of the State's labs in attendance at the examination of that item.

At the conference with Court and counsel on Thursday, December 17, 2009, the State again advised that would be providing either that day or on Friday, December 18, 2009, a list of the now "14 or 15" items the State still wishes to submit for further examination. As of December 20, we have not received that list. In addition, as the Court will recall, Mr. DeMocker's attorneys filed a motion for appropriate sanctions with respect to numerous materials relevant to the State's examinations for biological evidence. See Motion to Compel filed on October 7, 2009, and argued on November 17, 2009. That argument resulted in an order dated November 17, 2009. While some of the ordered production has occurred now, much of what the defense requested and the Court ordered has not. In correspondence, we have provided to the State a list of the materials we have yet to receive from the two laboratories utilized by the State—

Sorenson and DPS. A copy of our most recent correspondence on this point is attached as Exhibit 1.

It should be obvious, for these reasons, that the defense has yet to be able to conduct Rule 15 interviews of the State's proposed DNA-related witnesses. In the most recent list of proposed witnesses, we believe there may be at least five crime lab witnesses—none of whom have yet been interviewed. Therefore, the central issues underlying this motion in limine arise because of testimony given by the Sheriff Office's grand jury witness, former Detective Doug Brown. While he has been examined now on some of the DNA issues, there remains much that could not be explored and his Rule 15 interview has yet to be scheduled. For all of these reasons, our motion here is premature. We have concluded, however, that it would be helpful to the process of considering future motions for us to set forth our areas of primary concern. They are these.

(1) Presentation of False or Misleading Evidence.

This Court has seen the manner in which evidence with respect to DNA found (or not found) has been presented in the grand jury proceedings in this case. Indeed, one of the central reasons for this Court's Order remanding this case for a new finding of probable cause under Rule 12.9 was the misleading manner in which testimony regarding DNA had been presented to the grand jury. Order dated January 22, 2009, at 2-3. The incomplete laboratory reports to date fail to provide Defendant with a basis for confidence that the State's witnesses will not continue to testify in a misleading manner at the time of trial. Several specific examples support our concerns:

-- The male DNA under the victim's fingernail. The State has yet to concede or confirm in its witness statements or otherwise that it may not endeavor again to call witnesses to testify in a manner that might be designed to suggest that the presence of biological evidence under the victim's fingernail should be

discounted or ignored by the jury. One possibility evident from the prior testimony in this case is that the State will seek to minimize this evidence by suggesting that the male DNA might have resulted from the use of unsterilized nail clippers used during the autopsy. We also do not yet know whether the State's witnesses will concede that the DNA profile (Evidence Item 603) is not a partial profile but is, instead, a complete male profile with above-threshold male alleles at every loci. We do not know whether the State may attempt to argue that the mixture, which includes the victim's blood, somehow might lead an analyzing criminalist to regard the exclusion of Steve DeMocker as "inconclusive."

-Other partial male DNA profiles found on light bulbs, the cordless phone, and the door handle. The State has yet to confirm that Steve DeMocker is excluded from each of these DNA extractions. Witnesses for the State have yet to file reports or provide testimony clearly confirming that these male samples are not Steve DeMocker's and that, as to this question, they are not "inconclusive." It would be prejudicially misleading for any laboratory or law enforcement witness to suggest to the jury that the partial DNA profiles might be "consistent with" Steve DeMocker's DNA. The State has a complete DNA profile taken for STR comparison purposes. The State knows—or should know—that the male DNA found on each of these items (light bulbs, phone and door handle) excludes Steve DeMocker.

In the first Rule 12.9 remand proceeding, this Court concluded that the State has an important duty to avoid presenting misleading evidence to a grand jury. Order of January 22, 2009, at 2. There can be no doubt that similar prosecutorial duties attend the presentation of evidence at trial. Some might argue, we suppose, that strict enforcement of rules against the presentation of false or misleading testimony are less necessary at trial than before a grand jury. The presence of defense counsel and

effective cross-examination along with the defendant's ability to call witnesses in his own behalf, it might be argued, will assure that no prejudice arises from potentially misleading testimony. Those experienced in the fields of forensic science know this to a false assumption.

Juries tend to have difficulty comprehending the details of the STR method of DNA analysis. Instead, juries tend to want to be able to rely on strong scientific evidence to support their impressions and conclusions about the guilt of the accused. This tendency has become known as the "CSI effect." In this case the jury should be told one and only one thing about the biological evidence: to whatever extent biological evidence has been found, that evidence excludes Steve DeMocker.

(2) Testimony Deviating from the Experts' Reports.

Experience causes Mr. DeMocker's attorneys to anticipate a second, related potential problem. Some criminologists and laboratory witnesses have been heard to express the belief that they may deviate from their report findings when called to testify. This phenomenon arises most commonly in cases in which the volume of DNA at particular loci is below the thresholds established by the laboratory for drawing inferences from it. Since we have yet to interview the laboratory personnel we cannot be sure that this will become an issue, but we are aware of other Arizona cases in which DPS personnel have expressed the opinion that they may offer their "personal" professional views of the existence of relevant DNA even if the formal report seems to exclude consideration. If we see examples of this potential area of concern arising, we will move promptly to supplement this motion in limine.

(3) General Reporting and Descriptive Problems.

The "below threshold" issue is related to the larger problem of inaccurate and misleading descriptions of findings involving biological evidence. This is one of the central areas of concern expressed by the National Academies in their report entitled

Strengthening Forensic Science in the United States: A Path Forward, issued in February of this year. The lack of consistent policies for the reporting of DNA evidence findings may well prove to be an issue in this case. The inconsistent use of phrases such as "inconclusive," "could not eliminate," or "could not exclude," are all fraught with potential to mislead and misinform a jury. As soon as we have been given enough evidence from the reports and interviews to determine whether the DPS and Sorenson witnesses might stray into these errors, we will advise the Court and, if necessary, supplement our motion. **CONCLUSION** Each of the areas we have preliminarily identified in this Motion is sufficiently problematic to address at this in limine stage. The testimony elicited at the grand jury convinces us that witnesses may tend to misinterpret or mis-describe the biological evidence and the lack of it. Where these deviations from proper practice occur, they violate Rule 403 and 404 and often also violate the principles underlying Rule 702. Unless prevented, misleading DNA-related testimony can deprive Mr. DeMocker of a fair trial otherwise secured to him by the fifth, Sixth, Eighth and Fourteenth Amendments of the United States Constitution and the corollary provisions of Arizona's Constitution. Because of the importance of these issues, we have added them now to the

motions we expect to hear during the week of January 12-15, 2010.

Respectfully submitted this 21st day of December, 2009.

By:

John M. Sears

P. O. Box 4080

Prescott, Arizona 86302

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5	ORIGINAL of the foregoing filed	
6	this 21 st day of December, 2009, with:	
7	Jeanne Hicks, Clerk of the Court	
8	Yavapai County Superior Court 120 S. Cortez	
9	Prescott, AZ 86303	
10	COPIES of the foregoing hand delivered	
11	COPIES of the foregoing hand delivered this 21 st day of December, 2009 to:	
12	The Hon. Thomas B. Lindberg Judge of the Superior Court	
13	Division Six 120 S. Cortez	
14	Prescott, AZ 86303	
15	Joseph Butner, Esq. Office of the Yavapai County Attorney	
16	Prescott courthouse basket	
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Anne M. Chapman

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achapman@omlaw.com

December 17, 2009

Carol Raleigh
Forensic Account Manager
Sorenson Forensics
2495 South West Temple
Salt Lake City, Utah 84115

Re: State of Arizona v. DeMocker, Case No. CR2008-1339

Dear Ms. Raleigh:

Please consider this to be a formal request for copies of the below-described documents:

(1) <u>Laboratory Protocols</u>

Please provide a copy of all Standard Operating Protocols (SOPs) used in connection with the testing at Sorenson Forensics. To minimize any burden of duplicating these items, we would be pleased to accept them in electronic form. Please include all SOPs for evidence collection, transport and storage as well as for chain of custody.

(2) Data Files

Please provide copies of all data files created and used in the course of performing the testing and analyzing the data in this case. These files should include all data necessary (1) to independently reanalyze the raw data, and (2) to reconstruct the analysis performed in this case. We have not received the electronic files for PCR plate 081023-TMR for Sorenson Item # 1416 and 1417.

(3) Laboratory Personnel

Please provide background information about each person involved in conducting or reviewing the DNA testing performed in this case, including (1) the current resume of each individual, (2) the job description of each individual and (3) a summary of each individual's proficiency test results. Please provide a copy of all records of the evidence collection training received by the criminalists involved.

Please also provide a list of each person who has access to the evidence.

(4) Software

Please provide a **complete** list of all commercial software programs used in the DNA testing in this case, including the name of the software program, the manufacturer and the versions used in this case by both labs. We received a letter from Dan Hellwig to Deb Cowell that identifies only GeneMapper software. This is not a complete list.

Thank you for your anticipated cooperation in this matter. If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Very truly yours,

Deb Cowell cc Joe Butner

John Sears Larry Hammond Tricia Sherrill

The Phoenix Plaza 21st Floor 2929 North Central Avenue Phoenix, Arizona 85012-2793

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Anne M. Chapman

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December 17, 2009

VIA E-MAIL TRANSMISSION and U.S. MAIL

Joseph C. Butner III Yavapai County Attorney's Office 3505 W. Highway 260 Camp Verde, AZ 86322

Re:

State v. Steven DeMocker

Dear Joe:

We have not received the following disclosure from DPS. Please provide it to us immediately.

- 1. DPS lab protocols for DNA testing and analysis;
- 2. DPS lab protocol for sample collection and crime scene response;
- 3. Chain of custody documents for the following DPS reports dated 7/15/08, 2/24/09, 6/1/09 and 10/28/09;
- 4. Screening notes and photographs for the following DPS reports dated 7/25/08;
- 5. Photographs for the following DPS reports dated 7/31/08, 8/5/08, 9/2/08, 9/3/08, 1/30/09, 2/4/09, 2/19/09, 3/23/09, 5/26/09, 6/3/09, and 6/17/09;
- 6. DPS Data files for the following DPS reports dated 9/11/08, 2/24/09 and 6/1/09;
- 7. STR Frequency Tables for the following DPS reports dated 6/1/09 and 6/11/09;
- 8. The latest DPS external audit;
- 9. DPS Corrective Action log; and
- 10. A DPS approved abbreviation list.

Also, due to the file names and lack of electropherograms we are unable to identify which reports the following files from CD 3130 relate to: file 3100m - subfiles 22309, 060109 and 061109. Please provide the identifying information for these files immediately.

Thank you very much for your assistance in this matter. Please don't hesitate to contact me at 602.640.9389 or achapman@omlaw.com.

Joseph C. Butner III December 17, 2009 Page 2

Sincerely yours,

Anne M. Chapman

cc:

Deb Cowell John Sears Larry Hammond Rich Robertson Tricia Sherrill